

# XML (Extended Markup Language) Version: 6.11.20



### XML-Basics (Extensible Markup Language)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone</pre>
                                               Header /
<!DOCTYPE ped
                       rce for full doctype...
                                              Namespace
            Kommentar
<!-- Pet club people file
                                                             Wert
<people>
                                                            (Value)
                       Start-tag
        <person>
          <name>Jane Doe</name>
Root-tag
          <pet species="cat" breed="calico">Fluffy</pet>
        </person>
                        End-tag
                                               Attribute
        <person>
                                             Element
          <name>John Smith</name>
          <pet species="dog" breed="collie">Spot</pet>
        </person>
</people>
```

#### **XML: Correct**

# Syntax Regeln (Wohlgeformtheit, Correct)

- Textstring
- Nur ein root tag
- Tags korrekt geschlossen und nicht überlappend
- Attribut-Werte in Anführungszeichen
- Gross- / Kleinschreibung wird unterschieden
- UNICODE



#### XML: Valid

# Struktur definieren (Gültigkeit, Valid)

# **DTD** (Document Type Definition)

```
<!ELEMENT betreff (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT body (#PCDATA | betreff | datum)*>
<!ELEMENT datum (#PCDATA)>
```

# XML Schema (XSD) → Selber XML Document

#### XML: Navigieren (Daten lesen) Parsen

### Zwei Standard-Parser Typen sind vorhanden

DOM → <u>Document Object Model</u>

Document wird als ganzes geparsed und in eine Daten-Struktur gelegt

SAX → Simple API for XML

**Event gesteuert** 



### XML: Navigieren (Daten lesen) Parsen

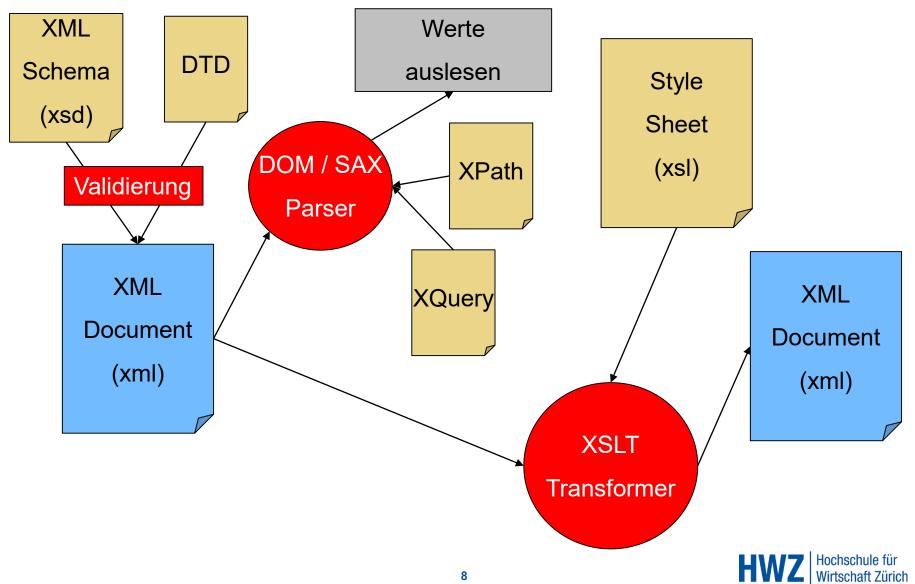
# → XPath ist eine Query Language für XML

Path Expression	Result
/bookstore/book[1]	Selects the first book element that is the child of the bookstore element.  Note: IE5 and later has implemented that [0] should be the first node, but according to the W3C standard it should have been [1]!!
/bookstore/book[last()]	Selects the last book element that is the child of the bookstore element
/bookstore/book[last()-1]	Selects the last but one book element that is the child of the bookstore element
/bookstore/book[position()<3]	Selects the first two book elements that are children of the bookstore element
//title[@lang]	Selects all the title elements that have an attribute named lang
//title[@lang='eng']	Selects all the title elements that have an attribute named lang with a value of 'eng'
/bookstore/book[price>35.00]	Selects all the book elements of the bookstore element that have a price element with a value greater than 35.00
/bookstore/book[price>35.00]/title	Selects all the title elements of the book elements of the bookstore element that have a price element with a value greater than 35.00

#### XML Transformation (XSLT ist Teil von XSL)

XHTML: HTML, dass auch ein XML Dokument ist → XHTML Strenge Regeln (z.B. statt <BR> → <BR/>)

### XML Zusammenfassung







HTML ist eine Markup-Language.

- → Definiert nur Struktur des Dokuments (nicht Layout)
- → Mit CSS können Elemente genau positioniert oder formatiert werden

#### Einbinden von CSS

```
<head>
  <title>Das style-Attribut</title>
  link rel="stylesheet" href="formate.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="screen" href="website.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="print, embossed" href="druck.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" media="aural" href="speaker.css">
  <style type="text/css">
  /* ... hier sind dateispezifische Formate erlaubt ... */
  </style>
  </head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head></head>
```

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading Style Sheets

http://de.selfhtml.org/css/index.htm



#### Beispiel eines CSS für HTML-Elemente

```
<style type="text/css">
  body { background-color:#FFFFCC; margin-left:100px; }
  h1 { font-size:300%; color: #FF0000; font-style: italic; border-bottom: solid thin black; }
  Gilt fuer diese Elemente. Unterelemente
  * { color:blue; }
  Universalselektor; gilt fuer alle Elemente
  p,li { font-size:110%; line-height:140%; font-family:Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif; word-spacing:0.3em; }
  Eigenschaften gelten für  und 
  h1 i { color:blue; font-style:normal; }
  Eigenschaften gelten nur für <i> innerhalb von <h1>
  div * b { color:violet; }
  Eigenschaften gelten nur für <b > innerhalb (beliebig tief) von <div>
</style>
```

#### Beispiel eines CSS mit attributbedingten Formaten

```
<style type="text/css">
    p[align] { color:red; }
    Gilt für  bei denen das Attribute align gesetzt ist
    p[align=center] { color:blue; text-align:left; }
    Gilt für  bei denen das Attribute align auf center gesetzt ist
    td[abbr~=Berlin] { background-color: #FFFF00 }
    Gilt für  bei denen das Attribute abbr den Text Berlin enthaelt
   *[lang|=en] { background-color: #FF0000; color: #FFFFFF; }
   Gilt für alle Elemente bei denen das Attribute lang mit dem Text en beginnen
</style>
```



#### Beispiel eines CSS und deren Anwendung (class)

```
<style type="text/css">
 .beitrag { border:1px outset gray; margin:.5em; padding:.5em; background-color:#efd;}
 .uebersetzung { border-bottom:1px dotted #900; }
 .autor { font-style:italic; }
 .datum { font-size:80%; color:#444; }
h1.hinterlegt { background-color:#FFFF00 }
                                                          Unterschied <div> und <span>:
 </style>
                                                         · Beide tags relativ eigenschaftslos
```

- <div> Neue Zeile
- <span> kein neuer Absatz (im Textfluss)

```
<div class="beitrag">
Beispielsweise in der
  <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/">HTML 4.01-
  <span lang="en" title="Empfehlung" class="uebersetzung">Recommendation</span></a>.
Max Hilfreich, <span class="datum">22.05.2006</span> 
<h1 class="hinterlegt">H1 knallgelb hinterlegt</h1>
</div>
```



#### Beispiel eines CSS und deren Anwendung (id)

```
<style type="text/css">
#roterBereich {
  position:absolute; top:130px; left:30px; width:320px;
  padding:10px; margin:0px; border:4px solid #EE0000;
}
</style>
```

```
<div id="roterBereich"><h1>Der rote Bereich</h1></div>
```

Layout / CSS: <a href="http://www.dynamicdrive.com/style/">http://www.dynamicdrive.com/style/</a>

